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WAR VICTORY AIM STRESSED BY TOJO AT BIG CONVENTION

Prime Minister Exhorts Nation At Meeting of National Rally Movement

Exhorting the nation to unite as one flaming ball of fire in its efforts to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious culmination, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivered a stirring address before the Central Convention of the National Grand Rally Movement held Sunday morning at the Hibiya Public Hall. The full text of his inspiring speech follows:

"I am glad to have been afforded the opportunity of stating some of my views in regard to the national grand rally movement for which this Central Convention has been convened.

"First of all, let me express my wholehearted thanks and admiration for the manner in which you people of this country are bearing every hardship and braving every adversity and difficulty for the prosecution of this war.

Enemies Making Frenzied Effort

"As you are well aware, the War of Greater East Asia is now being fought with intense fury. The dormant causes of trouble in the Anglo-American camp have gradually come to the surface and they are now in a frenzy of impatience to end the war quickly. Consequently, their counter-offensive is being conducted with the utmost fury. In the Pacific area, their counter-offensive is being pushed on a large scale and in a most daring manner; and the velocity of their advance is greatly being stepped up. The Imperial Army and Navy Forces in this theater of war are dauntlessly giving battle to the oncoming enemy and are inflicting severe losses.

"Meanwhile, in the Burma theater of war, the Imperial Forces have moved in a forestalling action against the enemy counter-offensive and, shoulder-to-shoulder with the Indian National Army, have thrust across the border into India where they are now pressing upon Imphal, the most important enemy base in that region. The independence movement among the Indians has been stimulated to fresh activity by these events. The independence of India for which the people have groaned under British bondage for several hundred years has now dawned upon the long-oppressed people. At this moment, the British authorities have suddenly released Mahatma Gandhi from prison, an action which, no doubt, is calculated to deceive the Indian people according to their usual methods. But the Indian people, who have now become conscious of their freedom, can never again be deceived. In short, the British Government in releasing Gandhi have merely exposed their weakness.

Chungking Being Pounded

"On the China continent the ties of cooperation between Japan and China based on the conception of the true and natural relationship of the two countries are being strengthened from day to day. At the same time, punitive measures are constantly being applied against the Chungking regime which has yet to awaken from its mistaken course. Recently, the Imperial Forces have positively been dealing crushing blows on that regime.

"Turning to Europe, Germany especially, among the various countries allied with us, in consonance with our skilful and heroic drive in Greater East Asia, has perfected a position enabling her to carry through counter-offensive operations and already there are indications that she is turning to a counter-offensive. She is fully prepared to meet any situation that she may find herself confronted with. Full of confidence, she is now watching for an opportunity to engage America and Britain in a decisive battle.

"A general survey of the world situation will show that the war situation, both in the East and in the West, is passing through a phase where the most important battles of the war are going to be fought. The situation is momentous. In dealing with this situation, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces continue to display heroic fighting everywhere. We cannot have a greater sense of gratitude to these officers and men whose one thought is to serve the country to the best of their ability. I join you in paying a tribute to the memory of the heroes who have died fighting for our country.

"Needless to say, this War of Greater East Asia is the greatest war in the history of the world. America and Britain, which boast that they are the richest and strongest countries in the world, are throwing every bit of their energy into the task of overthrowing Japan. Japan, on her part, is determined to destroy their inordinate designs by fighting to the finish. When Japan has brought this great war to a decisively victorious conclusion, a Greater East Asia based upon justice of morality will be realized and a new world will come into being. The responsibility of the 100,000,000 people who are engaged in this war is heavy. In the meantime, as a result of the great efforts which have been put forth by the people since the start of the war, Japan's inexhaustible power has been concretely and brilliantly demonstrated.

Japan's Position Consolidated

"Now, by virtue of the brilliant war results achieved during the initial stage of the war, our Empire has secured the resources in the Southern Regions to add to those in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Moreover, during the two and a half years since the outbreak of hostilities, Japan has, by her own power, produced all materials necessary for the prosecution of the war. In other words, our country, while carrying on an extremely furious warfare, is effecting a large-scale readjustment of production.

"Our 100,000,000 people, meanwhile, forebearing not only the inconveniences in their living but all other hardships, are displaying great strength. To cite one example, their efforts have resulted in the production of aircraft and ships in such quantities as had not been dreamt of before the outbreak of the war. Moreover, the production of war materials essential for victory, such as oil, iron and aluminum, is increasing rapidly—a matter for profound congratulation.

"In regard to foodstuffs also, we have gained the confidence of being able to maintain a position of self-supply for the future on the basis of the Japan-Manchoukuo joint self-supply system, thanks to the efforts made by our people and the great cooperation offered by Manchoukuo. The Government is determined to leave nothing undone in making further efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs and also to ensure sound food conditions throughout Greater East Asia.

"As for manpower, which constitutes the basis of war power, all belligerents, especially our enemies, the United States and Britain, have already reached the peak of manpower mobilization and due to the global extension of the fighting fronts, they are facing great difficulties in replenishing the personnels of their army, navy and air forces and even on the production front are suffering from an acute shortage of labor.

"In Japan, however, the mobilization of students which was recently carried out is about to produce great results from the standpoint of both military and production personnel, while the voluntary participation of women on the production front is becoming increasingly active and vigorous. Moreover, in spite of the intensity of the war, the trend of population increase is progressing steadily as before. Furthermore, the cooperation of all the peoples of Greater East Asia is more positive and concrete. Thus, on the question of manpower, our condition is far different from that of the enemy side, and gives us great hopes for the future.

Spiritual Power Supreme

"Much more, in the spiritual field, which is so important in the prosecution of the war, we possess a superiority of strength such as cannot be emulated by our enemies, America and Britain. The unity of the 100,000,000 people, in answer to the brave fighting of our officers and men at the front, under the traditional family system that is peerless in the world, with the Imperial Family as the center, is being made further strong, and the spiritual superiority of the Empire is being greatly heightened. The foundation of the Empire's strength in the present war lies, after all, in the power of unity of the 100,000,000 people centering around the Imperial Throne in pursuit of the unwavering aim as proclaimed in the Imperial Rescript Declaring War.

"Now, at this moment of national crisis, we are most deeply inspired by our gratitude for our national polity. Never before have we felt as we do now the necessity of the 100,000,000 people to rise and unite in concentrating their entire strength on the one objective of winning victory, by fully manifesting our tradition of 3,000 years, under our sacred national polity. At this important moment, I firmly believe that it is most opportune that the national grand rally movement has been roused by the efforts of the leaders in all fields of activity at this important moment.

"It is needless for me to say that the essence of a national movement is to arouse the inborn patriotic spirit of our people and to pursue it at all times. For this purpose, it is necessary for those in charge to devote themselves open-mindedly to their respective duties. It is thus urgent that both officials and people equally discard all formalities, trusting and helping each other with the warm affection of comrades such as prevails on the firing line, sharing even one cigarette with one another. I believe it is the great duty of the leaders of this movement to become the link in the harmony of the officials and the people. The basis for victory does not lie on the battlefield alone; it should not be forgotten that it also lies around you and in your everyday life. It is my sincere wish that you will let the people know thoroughly the ideas of those in charge and also make the true voice of the people fully reflected in the administration, by touching the very heart of the fighting people, accepting what is justified and advising them whenever necessary. Thus, I wish you will devote your every effort so that the 100,000,000 people will unite as one, and becoming one burning ball of fire manifest their true strength toward winning the war. When the entire people are truly united as one, as we are, even huge enemies of tens of millions need not be feared. I entertain no doubt whatever that the result of this movement will necessarily further strengthen the traditional basic strength of the Empire.

Japan Must Lead Way

"What we should not forget at this moment is that there are the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia who are fighting with us, bearing all difficulties and adversities and sharing the same desire, deeply impressed by the fidelity of the Japanese Empire. Among them there are those who though daily being recklessly bombed by British and American planes are bravely continuing their battle undaunted. For such hearty and sincere cooperation of these peoples of Greater East Asia, we, with full consciousness of the pride of being the nucleus of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, feel keenly the need to possess the actual power and ability appropriate to our position, without being taken by matters which immediately concern only ourselves.

"Only when there is the unity of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, rising with such a consciousness, will the unity of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia become strong. Thus, the effect of the present movement will cement the mind of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia, speedily turn the natural resources in the area to fighting strength, and thereby fully demonstrate the strength of Greater East Asia.

"In conclusion, I wish to say that victory or defeat in the war depends entirely upon the indomitable fighting will power and the intrepid spirit of the nation which will tide over any hardship or difficulty. Unless one believes in his own strength and possesses the intrepid spirit to fight out the war, he cannot win victory over the enemy. Those who win the war, first of all, win it in their hearts and those who lose the war are, first of all, defeated in their hearts. Indeed, the present war is the greatest task imposed upon us since the beginning of our country. This tremendous task can be achieved only by fighting the war to the end with our lives.

"It is quite natural that tremendous difficulties after difficulties will be met time and again on the way to final victory. However, the Japanese people are convinced of overcoming whatever difficulty that might come. I again emphasize that victory or defeat in the war cannot be determined by money or materials; the key to victory or defeat surely lies in the indomitable spiritual power of the Japanese people who are firmly resolved to die for the cause of the Empire. I firmly and confidently believe that the glory of final victory will be gained by us when we, under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, fight out the war with impregnable spirit, devoting our heart and soul to the cause of the Empire.

"I sincerely hope that with this solemn and impressive starting day as a turning point, this movement will witness vigorous developments and success in the future."

(See Page 2 for Rally Story)

Japan's Domestic Setup Amply Bolstered, Declares Ambassador Hidaka in Milan

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, today, arrived in Milan in order to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Milan branch of the Japan-Italy Cultural Society. Interviewed by a representative of the Corriere della Serra, Ambassador Hidaka dwelt upon the general war situation and emphasized that Japan's domestic structure had been amply strengthened, pointing out that the entire nation is fully conscious of the fact that the future destiny of Japan depends upon the results of the present war.

The Japanese fighting men, Army and Navy, on all the firing lines, the Ambassador said, are fighting the present war with the same virile spirit as was observed during the early stage of the current war.

Referring to the Indian campaign, Ambassador Hidaka asserted that the war situation was turning definitely advantageously to the Japanese side. As regards the European war situation, Ambassador Hidaka declared that Japan had absolute confidence in the strategic and tactical abilities of the German military authorities.

BURMESE OFFICIALS HERE FOR RESEARCH ON WARTIME NIPPON

Sent by Prime Minister Ba Maw For Contributing to Victory In Present War

The Burmese Special Investigation Mission dispatched by Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma to conduct exhaustive studies on the general wartime conditions in Japan and other countries in East Asia arrived at Haneda Airport, Sunday afternoon.

In this connection, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs issued the following statement the same day:

"The Special Investigation Mission of three, headed by His Excellency Ba Han, who are expected to visit Japan and other areas in Greater East Asia by special order of the Burmese Head of State, in order to inspect the wartime policies and measures with a view to contributing to the successful execution of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, arrived here safely by air today, May 14."

On arrival at Haneda, the Mission, consisting of Dr. Ba Han, elder brother of the Burmese Head of State, U Soe Nyun and U Ba Nyein, special duty officers in the Office of the Prime Minister, immediately proceeded to the Imperial Hotel where it established its headquarters. The Burmese visitors were the guests of honor at a dinner party tendered by Burmese Ambassador Dr. Thein Maung at the latter's official residence the same evening.

The members of the Mission are expected to proceed to the Imperial Palace at 9:10 a.m. today to sign their names in the Court Register. The party will visit the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine in the morning and make calls on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in the afternoon.

FOE PLANNING MORE TALKS

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Two influential American newspapers, the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune, today carried reports from their London offices regarding the possible reopening of a parley among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. These newspaper stories suggest the possibility of the holding of another anti-Axis Conference for the discussion of the European situation, as was suggested by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a press interview on May 10.

The papers declare that this meeting is likely to be held following the British Prime Ministers' Conference. The proposed parley is sponsored by Britain and a plan calling for the establishment of an international organization resembling the League of Nations is likely to be discussed. The Chungking regime, the papers added, is not invited to the parley in question for the reason that Chungking has nothing to do with European issues.

Derrien Gets Life Sentence

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—Admiral Edmond Derrien, former Commander of the French fleet, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at the court martial conducted by the de Gaullist puppet regime, for surrendering the Bizerta naval base and the fleet under his command to the German forces at the time of the anti-Axis invasion of Africa, it is reported from Algiers.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST KEY TARGETS IN SIAOCHOW ATTACK

Enemy War Installations Set Ablaze—General Hata Directing Honan Campaign

Domei

UNDISCLOSED CONTINENTAL BASE, May 13.—Japanese Air Units raided the key enemy position at Siaochow in north Kwangtung Province on the morning of May 12 dropping bombs on railway targets and succeeded in setting ablaze military installations and munition dumps. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Hata Directing Operations

Domei

NANKING, May 13.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, left Nanking for North China on May 8 to direct the Honan operation, it was officially announced at 2 p.m. today by the Expeditionary Forces.

Five Enemy Planes Downed

By T. FUJITA

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 14.—With the American air force in China and the Chungking air force becoming more active with the progress of the present Honan campaign, the Japanese Ground Units shot down a total of five enemy aircraft on May 11 and 12 in the vicinity of the Loho River.

On the morning of May 11, an unnamed Japanese Unit downed two P-40's by rifle shots in the vicinity of the Loho River and also destroyed one of the five P-40's at the same spot at 10:40 a.m. on the following day. On the afternoon of the same day, the Japanese shot down two of the more than a dozen enemy fighters of the same type that attacked the same area and repulsed the rest.

Summer Drive Smashed

Domei

AT UNDISCLOSED FRONT, May 13.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China, which suddenly started vigorous operations against Chungking forces in the Fifth War Zone, under the command of General Li Tsung-jen, on May 1, have so far reduced two undisclosed key enemy points.

Utterly devoid of fighting spirit, the enemy is fleeing into the interior before the onslaught of the Japanese Units. Renewing their operations, the Japanese Units are marching toward another important enemy position. Part of the same Units recently came into contact with other Japanese troops from North China at Kioshan on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Thus, Chungking's so-called summer offensive has been nipped in the bud.

INFLATION FACES BRITAIN

Government May Be Forced to Issue More Banknotes

Special

LISBON, May 13.—The danger of inflation was foreshadowed by British Secretary of State for War, Sir James Grigg, at a public meeting held in Bristol today, when he declared that unless the British Government obtains sufficient cash from prepayment of taxes to refund exchequer loans, it will have to issue increased amount of banknotes.

Grigg said that banknotes must be printed to fill up the gaps between State expenditure and revenue from taxes. "This would be inflation," Grigg exclaimed, adding that the Government was confronted with the alternative of inflation or slackening in war efforts.

Dies Will Quit Politics

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Martin Dies, die-hard Democratic Representative from Texas, today issued a statement in his hometown paper, the Beaumont Journal, declaring that he will not run for the November elections and will withdraw from political activities, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Martin Dies is well known as chairman of the "Dies Committee" for investigation of anti-American activities and since the outbreak of the current war has brought strong pressure to bear against Japanese residents in the United States.

Reich Takes Steps to Check U.S. Attempt To Disrupt German-Swedish Trade Ties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The Chief of the Scandinavian Department of the German Foreign Office arrived here today, entrusted, it is believed, with the mission of pressing charges against Stanton Griffith, American representative, presently in the city, of attempting to disrupt commercial relations between Sweden and Germany, according to German sources.

The German envoy is reportedly here to confer with the Swedish Government authorities on ways to strengthen the commercial ties between Germany and Sweden, but it is strongly believed here that furious diplomatic counter-measures are forthcoming from the anti-Axis side.

Meanwhile, a Dagens Nyheter dispatch from New York reports that the United States Government, in order to bring further economic pressure against Sweden, will open an investigation of the Philadelphia plant of the S.K.F. Company, Sweden's largest industrial enterprise, and, as a result, may take measures to freeze the company's assets in United States.

SWEDEN STRESSES ITS EXPORT RIGHTS

Foreign Office Spokesman Hits Misleading U.S. Reports on Ball-Bearing Issue

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Foreign press reports, especially those originating from American sources, about Swedish ball-bearing exports to Germany, were corrected by the Spokesman of the Swedish Foreign Office today.

The Spokesman recalled that Swedish ball-bearing exports to the Axis Powers in 1944 were quite in accordance with the treaty concluded with Britain and the United States in autumn of 1943. The demand made by Britain and the United States in their note of April 13 to suspend ball-bearing exports to Germany, was rejected by Sweden with reference to this agreement, and to the pact with Germany, which was concluded after the former had been signed, the Spokesman pointed out. Moreover, he said that Swedish exports were made in close observance of the treaties signed with all the Western Powers.

Hits Anglo-U.S. Claim

The Spokesman, furthermore, stated that in its negative reply to the demands of the Western Powers, the Swedish Government had rejected the Anglo-American argument about the changed military situation as insignificant. He argued that such changes should have been foreseen when the agreement was concluded.

At any rate, the Spokesman declared, Sweden's military and political position has not changed. He said that Sweden was still dependent on free escort by both belligerent parties for its overseas communications.

The Spokesman also pointed out that Swedish ball-bearing exports to the Axis constituted only a fraction of Germany's consumption of this article, thus discounting the assertion that Germany was desiring Swedish ball-bearings to replace alleged losses due to anti-Axis bombing raids.

The assertion made by the American press that Germany had not increased its own ball-bearing industry because it had preferred to buy ball-bearings from Sweden, as the latter was protected against air raids, was referred to by the Spokesman who declared that such a claim was ridiculous. The Swedish Foreign Office is of the opinion that none of the belligerent parties depend on imports of ball-bearings from Sweden.

The claim that German interests were represented in Swedish ball-bearing concerns is refuted by the testimony of a public notary who stated that shares of Swedish ball-bearing factories are 99.58 per cent in Swedish hands.

A considerable volume of ball-bearings had been exported to Britain in the course of the past several years, the Spokesman said. They were, he added, of high-grade steel.

Sweden's Stand Decided

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The statement made by the Swedish Foreign Office on the export of ball-bearings to Germany, which was couched in stern language has been significantly noted in local diplomatic circles, Dr. Helmut Lindemann, Transocean's correspondent, stated today.

It has been known for some time that false assertions made by the American press about the manner and volume of Swedish deliveries and other matters in connection with ball-bearing exports had annoyed the Swedish officials. Therefore, it became necessary for them to give out an official statement on this question, the correspondent said.

Dr. Lindemann pointed out that diplomatic circles had presumed from the wording of this official statement that Sweden had definitely decided on its future attitude. After the matters under discussion had been clarified, and American reports branded as incorrect, and indeed in some instances as grotesque, the correspondent said that no change in the official attitude of Sweden is anticipated for the present.

It would not be astonishing, he further stated, if the very firm attitude of the Government also reacted on Swedish factories which are being subjected to considerable pressure exercised by "private" American emissaries.

Dr. Lindemann also stated that American threats are not being taken very seriously in Sweden. Sweden is too well aware of the importance of its economic capacity in an exhausted post-war world to be intimidated by such threats, he said.

The correspondent added that doubts regarding the ability of the United States to play a dominating role in the world after the war have been greatly increased of late.

ULTIMATUM OF FOE BLASTED BY BERLIN

'Invitation to Suicide,' Says Dr. Schmidt—Propaganda Trick to Lure Allies

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—The so-called ultimatum by the United States, England and the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Finland was described as a product of nerve war and an invitation to suicide by Foreign Office Spokesman, Dr. Paul Schmidt.

In plain language, the ultimatum told Germany's four allies: "Part with your ally and join with us in order to obtain somewhat decent terms which otherwise would be very hard to get." The Wilhelmstrasse drew the following conclusions from this invitation: (1). The anti-Axis military efforts have hitherto failed to defeat Germany and her allies, therefore, they are trying propagandistic tricks to lure Germany's allies away, in an effort to weaken Germany militarily. (2). To demand Germany's allies to help contribute to the victory of anti-Axis is insanity. It cannot be expected of anyone who entered the war as an opponent of the anti-Axis to turn back against their allies.

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse the invitation means that the aforementioned four nations are expected to open their gates to the Red Army because the Anglo-American army is not in sight and will never become visible. These four nations, fighting with Germany against Bolshevism, are to let the same Bolshevism into their countries, thus to bring about annihilation of their own people and state.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman referred to the information by Reuter's correspondent, Burch, who stated that civil administration will be in the hands of the Mediterranean Committee in the event of occupation of Albania, Greece and Jugoslavia while other Balkan countries belonged to the Russian sphere of influence. In Wilhelmstrasse's opinion such phraseology indicated that Foreign Commissar Molotov was the apparent initiator of the ultimatum.

As for the threats, the Wilhelmstrasse said that Germany will stand with and fight for her allies in the same way as for herself. Germany, it said, is not defeatable by arms and will not fall for bluff. A man of reasonable thinking who is allied with Germany can only deride the anti-Axis invitation to suicide, it further stated.

Britain Lowers Drafting Age

Special

LISBON, May 13.—Again reflecting the British manpower shortage, a London dispatch said that Britain has reduced the age limit of troops eligible for overseas service to 18 years and six months. The previous limit was 19.

VITAL ENEMY BASES IN IMPHAL AREA HIT BY NIPPON AIRCRAFT

Wild Eagles Down 16 Anti-Axis Planes; Furious Battle Fought South of Bishenpur

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 13.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units were active on the Manipur front on Thursday and inflicted tremendous damage on anti-Axis positions at Imphal, Buribazar and Palel while, en route back to their base, they also shot down three enemy planes.

At dawn of May 11, in conjunction with the advance of the Japanese Land Units, the bombing planes, in a grand formation, stormed over Imphal and blasted the enemy airfield south of Imphal as well as the southern portion of Imphal city.

Another bomber unit attacked the enemy base at Buribazar and effectively smashed their objectives.

In a parallel drive, Army fighter planes attacked enemy artillery positions in the neighborhood of Palel. Defying the furious A-A gunfire opened by the enemy, the Japanese repeatedly staged strafing and bombing attacks, blasting several enemy positions which were swept by flames.

In the skies near Tamiyu, the Wild Eagles encountered about 20 Spitfires, and shot down one of them and dispersed all the others. On their way back, they also met three North American B-25 bombers. In the ensuing combat, the Japanese shot down two enemy bombers (one unconfirmed). In this aerial fight, two Japanese planes self-blasted.

Seven Planes Downed

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 13.—Hopping off instantly upon reports of the assault of the anti-Axis air force yesterday afternoon, Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down seven P-51's (four unconfirmed) in a fierce aerial duel with a formation of 24 enemy aircraft, composed of 12 P-38's and 12 P-51's, over X X sector. Losses on the Japanese side in this fight were one plane self-blasted and two others which have not yet returned.

On the previous day in the same sector, the Japanese downed five out of eight Spitfires, which were a part of a big combined formation of the U.S.-British air force.

Six More Shot Down

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 13.—Fighter Plane Units of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force shot down six enemy planes, of which five were unascertained due to dense fog, and put the others to rout on the morning of May 11, when a total of 32 anti-Axis aircraft, consisting of Lockheed P-38's, North American P-51's and Spitfires, attempted to attack the X X area.

Enemy Batteries Smashed

Domei

BURMA BASE, May 13.—Continuing their active cooperation with the Land Units, crack Japanese Dive-Bomber Plane Units in the Burma area attacked the enemy artillery position and a formation of tanks and vehicles in the Buribazar-Bishenpur sector on the morning of May 10.

As a result of heavy, terrific bombings, seven points in the anti-Axis artillery position were blasted and set ablaze and three tanks demolished. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Bitter Clash Reported

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—A furious battle was fought between the Japanese and British-Indian armies yesterday at Portsangam, a small village south of Bishenpur, according to a report from the Imphal front, says a Calcutta dispatch reaching here.

CLASH OCCURS IN CHANNEL

Germans Disperse Four British Torpedo-Boats Off Guernsey

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—A naval engagement took place Saturday off Guernsey Island in the English Channel between German patrol boats and four British torpedo-boats. The German craft, attacking the British torpedo-boats at close quarters, disabled one of the enemy boats. The British vessels escaped under cover of a smoke-screen. No damage was done to the German vessels.

NATIONAL ORGANS HOLD RALLY HERE

3,500 People Attend Convention at Hibiya Hall; Aim Is To Assure War Victory

The Central Convention of the National Grand Rally for arousing and uniting the entire nation's determination to devote their energies to the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia was held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Hibiya Park at 8 a.m. Sunday, attended by Cabinet Ministers, other Government leaders and leading members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and seven other national movement organizations totaling 3,500.

The rally was held with a view to giving a start to the vigorous prosecution of a nation-wide movement aimed at the four goals of (1) enhancement of morale; (2) increase in industrial production; (3) increase in production of foodstuffs and (4) bolstering of defense.

Other Meetings Planned

Similar conventions are expected to be convened at various districts throughout the country to unite the people's will to overcome all difficulties for the attainment of these objectives which are essential for the winning of the war.

The meeting was opened at 8 a.m. sharp with the observance of national group rites, presided over by Takeji Yanami, director of the Publicity Department of the I.R.A.A. Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the I.R.A.A., then respectfully read the Imperial Rescript of War Declaration and then, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the same organization, delivered an address, exhorting the assemblage to still greater efforts for carrying out the manifold duties of the nation behind-the-guns so that all strength available might be geared to the Empire's war-executing machinery to back up the Imperial Fighting Forces on the front and thus, to ensure ultimate victory in the current conflict.

Tojo Makes Stirring Speech

General Abe was followed by Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Cooperative Council of the I.R.A.A., who read a pledge that the gathering would unite into one soul and devote their all to the destruction of the enemy.

Then, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo mounted the rostrum and made a stirring 20-minute speech in which he clarified the position in which the Empire stood and expressed his confident expectation that the entire nation would spontaneously join the grand rally movement and do their best at their respective posts for the nation's war cause. A telegraphic message on the launching of the great national movement to be sent to the various fighting fronts was read. Then, the whole assemblage joined in the singing of "Umiyukaba" and the rally was brought to a close at 9 a.m.

It was decided at the rally to dispatch representatives of the convention to the Grand Shrines at Ise, the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine to pray for the victorious consummation of the war.

BIG STRIKE STOPS WORK AT PACKARD FACTORIES

Company Closes All Plants—35,000 Workers Involved in Detroit Walk-Outs

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—With the large-scale strike, started three weeks ago in the various factories of the Packard Motorcar Manufacturing Company, now involving 3,500 workers and 14 plants, the company was forced last night to close all factories under its management which have as many as 30,000 laborers, it is reported from Detroit.

The Packard Company had been assigned to the production of large numbers of aircraft and parts ordered by the United States army and marines.

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—Thirty-five thousand American workers are striking in six large industrial enterprises in Detroit, Michigan, owing to wage disputes, according to a United Press dispatch received here.

Meanwhile, steadily growing unrest within the ranks of United States labor was disclosed in a United Press report from Washington published by the Swedish paper, Afton Tidningen, quoting figures compiled by an official investigation which showed that the situation has alarming tendencies.

According to the figures quoted by the dispatch, there were 1,030 labor disputes in January, 340 in February and 360 in March of this year. Corresponding figures for 1943 were 195, 210 and 248 respectively. The number of labor disputes also showed an increase for April.

The dispatch said that if a change did not take place soon the United States Government would face serious prospects adding that effects of strikes are already noticed and that they are not to be passed over lightly.

Press Comments

Sunday, May 14

CHIANG'S PLEAS ARE IGNORED

ASAHI—The present offensive of the Japanese Army in Honan Province, which was started at a time when the Anglo-Americans were beginning to lose their faith in the Chungking regime, has given a much heavier blow to the enemy than expected at first.

From the beginning of the current offensive, Chungking has been beseeching the Anglo-Americans to send military aid, saying that the Japanese Army, which is rapidly approaching Loyang, is threatening Chungking, located 900 kilometers southwest of Loyang. However, Chiang's plea has been ignored.

On May 10, the Chungking spokesman, in an interview with foreign press reporters, reiterated Chungking's desire for greater aid from the Anglo-American nations. The press in the United States and Britain, however, practically disregarded Chungking's cry for aid, giving very small space to the spokesman's report. Instead, the Anglo-American papers concentrated their attention on the pending formation of the second front and to the forthcoming U.S. presidential election.

The indifference shown toward the Chungking regime by the Anglo-Americans is attributable to their dissatisfaction over the inefficiency of the Chungking forces, which, though they have received arms from America, are not fighting against the Japanese as they should. It is claimed that Chungking is using the American arms against the Chinese Communist forces.

The displeasure of the Anglo-American papers, however, is more intense than it appears. In other words, they are displeased because Chiang, in his book, China's Destiny, openly attributes the present difficulties of China to the machinations of the United States and Britain who regard Chiang's book as the Chungking edition of Hitler's Mein Kampf, which is anti-Anglo-American in nature. They are apparently determined to nip in the bud all the anti-Anglo-American thoughts of the Chinese people.

As long as the Chungking regime retains its present political system and organization, it can never cooperate with the Chinese Communists. And as long as there exists two opposing political cliques within led China, the Chiang regime will never be able to develop into a powerful fighting force against Japan.

It goes without saying that the Chinese Communists are anxious to see the defeat of the Chungking troops, as already proved by the fact that in the Shansi campaign of the year before last, the Chinese Communist Unit, which was fighting in cooperation with the Chungking forces, suddenly abandoned their position, leaving the Chungking troops wide open to the annihilative blows of the Japanese Forces.

The Chungking forces have now been abandoned to their fate not only by the Anglo-Americans, but also by the Chinese Communist forces. When several nations, banded together in a war, lose confidence in each other, they are doomed.

GERMAN FOOD SITUATION HAS FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Reich Faces Future With Confidence, Declares Agriculture Minister Backe

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—Reich Food and Agriculture Minister, Herbert Backe, in a broadcast today, disclosed the cheerful outlook of Germany's food situation.

He pointed out that apart from contributions received from the occupied territories the achievements of German agriculture itself were a decisive guarantee for sufficiency of German food supplies.

Last year, the Minister said, there were bad potato and vegetable crops, but there was a good grain crop which permitted it to make up for the potato and vegetable shortage. As the weather has thus far been favorable this year, and as winter grain and oil plants were promising to yield fine crops, the Germans are facing future confidently, he further stated.

Livestock, too, was entirely coming up to German expectations, while cattle stock had almost reached prewar standard, and it might even be expected to reach it in the course of this year, the Minister asserted. Stock of pigs was also increasing again, he stated.

Therefore, on the whole, it will be possible for Germany to maintain her present standard of meat, butter and fat supplies in the future, Minister Backe declared.

BURMA PRESS HAILS BUILDING OF PAGODA

Five Million Yen Project Planned in Japan in Memory of Those Bombed by Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, May 12.—The project for the building of a Buddhist pagoda in Japan at a cost of 5 million yen in which relics of Lord Buddha himself will be enshrined in dedication to the innumerable pagodas ruthlessly destroyed in Burma by Anglo-American bombers, is being enthusiastically received by the Burmese press as the following editorial from the Sun shows:

Besides the fact that a Buddhist pagoda will be erected in Japan at a cost of 5 million yen in dedication to the many pagodas that have been destroyed in Burma by the ruthless bombing of the British and Americans, it is gratifying to note that relics of Lord Buddha himself will be enshrined in that pagoda.

Among relics which have been collected with the help of the Sanghas (Buddhist priests) are included relics which were once revered by Alaungmintayagyi, Bodawpaya Mindonmintayagyi and his Queen, the relic which Prince Myingoon constantly wore on his crown. It is therefore surmised that with all these famous relics enshrined the pagoda is bound to be very famous.

In fulfilment of the request of the Sanghas, the pagoda is going to be a replica of the bomb-destroyed Botatoung pagoda and as such it is expected that future generations will consistently remember the merciless deeds of the British and the Americans.

The completion of the pagoda will mean that the already existing unity between Burma and Japan will be further solidified for which reason the speedy completion of the pagoda is being looked forward with all enthusiasm.

The Greater East Asia declares:

As true sons and daughters of mother Asia, the Burmese and the Japanese people have been united because of their common racial origin. Now there are to be more religious and spiritual ties between the two peoples because a pagoda, costing fifty lakhs of yen, is to be erected very soon in Japan by Mr. H. Sakurai, former Chief Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, who is a very intimate friend of His Excellency the Nainggandaw Adipadi. Mr. Sakurai has informed His Excellency the Nainggandaw Adipadi that he wishes to have the Sacred Relics of Lord Buddha from Burma because he intends to build this new pagoda in Japan to make up for the destruction of so many pagodas in Burma by the enemy.

In accordance with His Excellency the Nainggandaw Adipadi's instructions, H. E. Bandoola U Sein, Minister for Religious Affairs, has requested the executive committee of the All-Burma Maha Sangha Association and the members of that committee have been, in compliance with this request, trying their level best to collect suitable Sacred Relics for the new pagoda to be erected in Japan.

Because they are so anxious to establish more religious and spiritual ties between Burma and Japan, the Venerable Sayandaws, who are members of the said committee, have now handed, through H. E. Minister Bandoola U Sein, to His Excellency the Nainggandaw Adipadi, certain Sacred Relics of Lord Buddha, which were once worshipped by distinguished kings, queens and princes like the Alaungpaya, the Badow-paya, the Mindon Min, the Satkya Devi and Prince Myngun. These are relics which the Venerable Sayandaws have cherished for generations as their very life.

The All-Burma Maha Sangha Association and H. E. Bandoola U Sein, Minister for Religious Affairs, have also been making a move to hand to Mr. Sakurai certain Relics of Lord Buddha which may be found beneath the debris of pagodas like Botataung Pagoda, which have been destroyed by the enemy.

When the time comes all these Sacred Relics will be sent to Japan with proper ceremony.

It is also understood that the All-Burma Maha Sangha Association will ask Mr. Sakurai to build his new pagoda in Japan in such a way that it will look exactly like the Botataung Pagoda in Rangoon. The idea is to remind the whole Buddhist world of the fact that the Anglo-Americans have been ruthlessly destroying the sacred pagodas of Burma in this war.

Anti-Jewish Drive Pushed

Special

LISBON, May 12.—The Hungarian people are zealously supporting the authorities in their anti-Jewish measures, the newspaper, Magyarsag, declared today according to a Budapest report. The paper said that there have been Jews who have torn up their money or have burned it or destroyed their property, while in some communities machine-guns and secret wireless transmitters have been confiscated from the Jews.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, First Lady of India, Honored in Rites at Nishi Honganji Temple

A crowd of approximately 1,500 over half of which were composed of young students gathered on Sunday at the Nishi Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, to offer prayers for Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, who passed away on February 22 this year in a British prison.

The memorial service which began at 1 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Indian Independence Supporters' Association was attended by numerous Japanese, Indian and foreign celebrities as well as many organizations. The services ended at 3:30 p.m.

Following the rites, Hidemi Toyama, representing the sponsors, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, and proxies of the East Asia Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, offered words of condolence.

Yonejiro Noguchi, well-known authority on India, then delivered a stirring address calling upon the Japanese people to rise and support the movement for the liberation of India.

KEY RAILWAY LOST, CHUNGKING ADMITS

Complete Occupation of Vital Peking-Hankow Line by Japanese Forces Reported

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—"Japanese Forces have closed the 24-kilometer gap in the Peking-Hankow Railway," reports a Reuter dispatch from Chungking, on Thursday, acknowledging the complete occupation of the strategic rail line by the Imperial Army Forces.

Japanese War Line Completed

By I. SEKIHARA and D. UNNO,

Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 12.—A historic event in the War of Greater East Asia took place on May 9 at Chuehshan on the Peking-Hankow railway line, when Japanese Units, advancing southward from Hsuchang, made a juncture with crack corps of Japanese Forces in Central China that had advanced northward from the Wuhan district along the same railway after defeating enemy troops under General Li Tsung-jen in the Fifth War Zone.

Thus, the military line of the Japanese Forces in China, extending from North China to the Wuhan district in Central China has now been completed bringing a new and serious threat to Chungking which believed it impossible for Japan to launch any big operation in China because of the new southern campaign.

Enemy Mistake Costly

By Y. NITTA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUSHAN, May 12.—A portion of the enemy 20th and 21st Divisions which escaped from the vicinity of Hsiangcheng attempted to stem the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces at Lushan, about 25 kilometers southwest of Hsingcheng. Lushan is the capital of Honan Province and was also the headquarters of the 32nd Army Corps.

General Tang En-po dispatched about 6,000 men of the 43rd Division as reinforcements to hold Lushan, but the speedily advancing Japanese Forces surrounded the city and commenced attack on the evening of May 6. The main Japanese Units broke through Tantien, about one kilometer north of Lushan, and another section of the Japanese Forces attacked the city from the rear at about 11 p.m. the same day.

The enemy within the city saw the newly-formed 43rd Division coming from the south as reinforcements, but in confusion fired on them, taking them for Japanese troops. On the other hand the 43rd Division that came to help those in Lushan thought that the Japanese Forces were already in the city, and thus, a battle raged between the enemy forces in the city and the 43rd Division outside.

Taking advantage of this situation, the Japanese Forces broke through the eastern corner of the city at midnight, May 7, and, after mopping up the confused enemy forces, completely occupied Lushan at 5 a.m.

GANDHI REACHES BOMBAY; STILL TIRED, EXHAUSTED

Amery Declares Arrest of Indian Patriot Probable When Health Improves

Special

LISBON, May 12.—Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay from Poona accompanied by Lady Thackeray this morning, according to a Bombay report.

It said that Mr. Gandhi stood the journey very well and upon his arrival made a brief statement to the press. It is reported that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the Indian National Congress Working Committee, is occupying the shack next to the Mahatma's at Juhu beach.

A health bulletin issued by his doctors today stated that the Indian patriot had a quiet day and slept well, but is still tired and exhausted.

Meanwhile, Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, declared that Mr. Gandhi's rearrest was quite probable as soon as his health improved in reply to enquires about the release of the Indian patriot, according to a London dispatch. Amery said he had no information that the Mahatma had asked Viceroy, Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell, for an audience.

NO HEADWAY MADE BY ENEMY IN ITALY

All Focal Points Held by Germans Who Subject Foe to Withering Fire

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—The first day of the Anglo-American offensive on the western sector of the Italian front has resulted in failure, no noteworthy changes being made. It is clear that this new enemy drive, the first in 252 days after their landing in Italy, does not signify the beginning of a general offensive but merely a localized attack on the western sector.

At the present moment it remains open to question whether this enemy offensive is only an attempt to tie down the German divisions in Italy to facilitate other plans of the Anglo-Americans in western Europe. At any rate, the enemy activity has been mostly centered in the Cassino-Minturno sector with British Dominion and American soldiers doing most of the fighting.

It may be taken for granted that the Anglo-Americans will start their offensive not only in the sector of Nettuno but also at other points on the southern front.

Bitter struggles raged on the first day of the fighting and it does not permit any conclusions to be reached with regard to further developments in the future. The battle in Italy has certainly not reached its culminating point yet. During the first 24 hours of the enemy offensive, British and American troops were repulsed with heavy losses at nearly all points. The small dents that were made were of minor value.

The focal points up to now are to the north of Cassino. The ruins of Cassino itself have not yet been attacked. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army which is in action in this sector, Lieutenant-General Oliver Leese, is evidently anxious to get around Cassino.

The second focal point where the fighting is especially heavy is in the sector north of Minturno and the third is Castellforte. Contrary to other initial successes the British and American troops have only gained a few meters of ground at isolated places in these sectors. From their entrenched positions the Germans are dealing heavy blows upon the enemy, using flame and shell-throwers, and the enemy have been consistently driven back by German counter-attacks.

The river near Cassino is dyed red with the blood of Anglo-American soldiers who met death when the German machine-guns caught them in a cross-fire while they tried to swim across the river.

Dents Ironed Out

Special

BERLIN, May 13.—The new anti-Axis operations on the south Italian front should be described as "a big-scale attack" instead of being termed as an "offensive," according to a German military spokesman. Fighting activity on this front is limited to the narrow area of Gaeta-Cassino.

Local dents made by the enemy at Saint Angelo after terrific artillery bombardment and bombing from the air have been wiped out, the spokesman disclosed. He also stated that the 2,000-yard thrust reported at one point by the British has been regarded as a "somewhat small gain" for the enemy.

Following the boastful words in General Alexander's order of the day, which said that anti-Axis troops who began their fight in southern Italy "may strike the first blow for the final battle," the German Command is expecting a further intensification of the fighting on this front.

U.S. TRYING TO OPEN NORTHWEST ROUTE

Work Said Begun on Road From Persian Gulf, Through Iran To Chungking

Domei

CANTON, May 13.—All reconstruction work on the Ledo Road, the only remaining life-line for Chungking, has been abandoned due to insurmountable obstacles and in face of constant Japanese attacks, it was admitted by the Chungking radio which quoted the despair expressed by Lieutenant-General George Taylor who had returned to the reconstruction headquarters after giving up the task as hopeless. The American officer complained that it was impossible for him to continue work on the Ledo Road. He said that their efforts were constantly harassed by strong Japanese attacks which were further aggravated by natural obstacles. The unbearable heat, impenetrable jungles, steep cliffs and epidemics presented untold hardships, he complained, adding that, moreover, torrential rains had washed away the dirt and repeatedly the work had to be redone.

Chungking, frantic about establishing a new supply route, dispatched four divisions of traffic army corps to Kansu and Sinkiang provinces to repair roads and bridges of the northwestern route and to adjust communication facilities, according to a report dated May 7 to the Mainichi from the Central China Front.

They are also said to have begun the forming of transport units to be stationed at various points on the route and to be making preparations for a large-scale mobilization of coolies, horses, donkeys and camels.

Due to the advance into India of the Combined Japanese and Indian Forces, the United States and Chungking have had to abandon the Ledo Road, their last land supply route. In view of this fact, it is apparent that they are now attempting to reopen the northwestern route which had proved fruitless at the time of the China Affair. However, the matter cannot be slighted when changes in the circumstances surrounding Chungking are taken into consideration.

Immediately after the loss of the Burma Route, the United States strongly urged Chungking to reopen the northwestern road using American methods. They intend to connect the Gulf of Persia, Alma-Ata and Chungking by Iranian and Central Asian railways. Because of many difficult factors, the reopening of the northwestern road did not materialize at that time. However, the recent American control of West Asia, especially the success of its machinations in Iran, can be said to have provided sufficient impetus for the restoration of the northwestern road.

The United States has brought under its control all traffic facilities such as harbors, railways, highways and airfields in Iran, and established an American army headquarters on the Persian Gulf. Besides these, they established various munitions factories along the Iranian railway, thus securing powerful supply centers. In addition, passage through the Mediterranean has become considerably safe of late and the recent situation on the Eastern Front has enabled the enemy to supply Chungking.

Chungking has already used up all the Soviet-made heavy trucks which were once active on the former northwestern supply route, and now they intend to transport arms over a 5,000-kilometer highway extending from the Sinkiang border to Chungking by wagons and coolies, spending two to three months for one trip. However, it is dangerous to underestimate the Chinese method of transportation even though it is very primitive.

The supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese continent is an absolute necessity for the United States rather than Chungking since the United States wants to make bases in China for raiding Japan, it has to maintain supplies to China at any cost. It is inevitable that the United States and Chungking will exert special efforts for establishing a new continental supply route.

At any rate, the reopening of the northwestern route would be a factor to be considered along with the strengthening of the Indo-China air transport route.

JOINT NAVAL FUNERAL HELD

Lieutenant-Commander Hirabayashi And Others Honored at Maizuru

Joint funeral services for Lieutenant-Commander Yoshikichi Hirabayashi and other naval officers of the Maizuru Naval Station were solemnized Saturday at the Maizuru Naval Station. The function was attended by Vice-Admiral Hiromitsu Yanagiwara on behalf of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada Navy Minister, and many other naval officers and bereaved family members.

JAPANESE MISSION REACHES HSINKING

Godo Signs Name at Court Register; Stresses Nippon, Manchou, China Unity

Domei

HSINKING, May 12.—Returning the visit in March by the Manchoukuo Friendship Mission to Japan headed by Huang Fu-chun, Minister of the Agriculture Development Department, Vice-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, leader of the New Asia Development Movement Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Japan, accompanied by his suite arrived here by plane this morning, where they were greeted at the airfield by high Manchoukuo and Japanese military and Government officers.

Vice-Admiral Godo left immediately for the Imperial Palace to sign his name in the Court Register.

In an interview to the press at the Yamato Hotel today, he stressed the importance of Japan-Manchoukuo-China unity declaring:

"Since Manchoukuo is my second home, I am more than happy to be back after an absence of five years. The ultimate aim of the Asia Development Movement is to unify the strength of the various peoples of Greater East Asia in order that Asia may come into its own. To realize the resurrection of Asia, the War of Greater East Asia must be fought to the final victory and the cancer of malicious Anglo-American influence completely removed from Greater East Asia.

"Manchoukuo's phenomenal development and her outstanding contributions toward the prosecution of the war alone are sufficient to call forth unbounded confidence and profound respect. Solely from the economical standpoint Japan, Manchoukuo and China are inextricably bound to one another in relations of mutual dependence. In a similar manner, it is incumbent that spiritually mutual friendship and harmony be further promoted through the peoples' movements.

"The New Asia Development Mission has been dispatched with this point in view. In order to further the construction of Greater East Asia, it is my wish to strengthen the solidarity among Japan, Manchoukuo and China through understanding gained from frank discussions with Manchoukuo's leaders, both official and civilian. Also it is my desire to have intimate conferences with the leading men in Manchoukuo's industrial world, my own special field.

"I would like to take this opportunity of letting the people of Manchoukuo know how great are the hopes, both materially and spiritually, that Japan reposes in Manchoukuo."

JAPAN IMPREGNABLE AGAINST CARRIERS

Nippon Will Not Be Defeated Even By 100 of Them, Chiang Organ Comments

Domei

CANTON, May 12.—Even with 100 aircraft-carriers the United States will not be able to defeat Japan, the Ta Kuang Pao, a Chungking-controlled paper published at Hsiaokwan in Kwangtung Province, commented in a recent editorial entitled "100 Aircraft-Carriers".

Apparently unimpressed by the army of astronomical figures with which the United States is endeavoring to intimidate her enemies, Chungking is expressing sceptical views regarding the real fighting strength of the Americans. In a recent editorial, the Ta Kuang Pao remarked:

"It is not known just how many aircraft-carriers the United States possesses at present but it is highly doubtful whether Japan can be defeated by means of aircraft alone, in spite of the recent boast of a New York Times military commentator. According to him, the Americans can destroy all the Japanese air bases within a few months if 100 aircraft-carriers could be sent at once against Japan.

"It must be remembered, however, that hundreds and thousands of aircraft are daily bombing Berlin with tens of thousands of tons of high explosives but they are unable to reduce one single city. The Americans have launched a counter-offensive in the Southwestern Pacific but the Japanese main fleet has remained wholly out of sight probably lying in wait for the American main fleet to engage it in a final decisive battle. Since modern warfare cannot be won by exclusive use of aircraft, 100 aircraft-carriers that may be sent against Japan would have to engage the Japanese main fleet in a decisive battle. Thus it is utterly impossible to vanquish Japan merely with aircraft-carriers, 100 or 200 as the case may be."

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AMERICA HARASSED BY NEGRO PROBLEM

Colored Vote Seen Big Factor In Fall Elections—Friction With Whites Grows

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 13.—While there is a steady fall in the American people's confidence in President Roosevelt, the results of the elections in the United States during last fall have been such as to raise the President's hopes for victory in the coming election, according to reports reaching here from American sources.

The ambiguity of his attitude toward the New Deal is costing the President the support of a large number of people upon whom he must rely for a Democratic victory in the presidential race. There is also every sign that the prospect of the Democrats electing Roosevelt is lessening.

Roosevelt is most unpopular with the people for his attempt to promote a common front for Negroes and white people in America. The President's endeavors are meeting with opposition chiefly because rivalry between the Negroes and the whites has been accentuated on account of the fact that the former are barred from various labor unions. The war has tended to fan this flame of hatred all the more and Roosevelt is faced with an exceedingly difficult internal upheaval.

Roosevelt Faces Dilemma

The President's dilemma is not an easy one for he will either have to antagonize the labor unions or admit the Negroes into white society. The consensus of opinion in informed quarters is that the Democratic Party stands little chance of winning the coming election if it loses the support of the Negro element in America.

It is predicted by observers whose opinions on such matters are generally accepted that the way in which the Negroes in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri cast their votes will decisively influence the result of the election.

The Negro issue has assumed ugly proportions in the United States, particularly since the beginning of the war, till now it has become a political problem. The prejudice against the Negroes and the discrimination to which they are subjected in America are not confined to the industrial world. The maltreatment extends into the fighting services.

This persecution of the Negroes in America bears eloquent testimony to the fact that the American people are not qualified to talk of international justice or racial harmony.

The New Republic, an American magazine, has the following to say concerning the growing friction between the whites and the Negroes in American life under wartime conditions:

Big Problem for America

Legal and extra-legal disfranchisement of some 9,000,000 Negroes—and millions of whites—who live in the Southern states is one of the chief pieces of unfinished business before American democracy. Among progressive Americans everywhere a priority must be given to all efforts to broaden the basis of suffrage. This must be done through the support of federal measures like the perennial anti-poll-tax bill, which sooner or later will be passed, and through educational programs to bring home to the understanding of the white masses that the Negro is a potential ally and not an enemy. It is only through broadening the base of suffrage that the South can escape from its long and costly imprisonment by the industrial and agrarian plutocracy. Once, in an access of enlightenment and affirmation, white men rose in a populist political rebellion against their masters. Fear of the Negro in the long run proved their fatal weakness, for it was manipulated with skill and ruthlessness by the plutocracy; it was used to divide and confuse, and eventually to crush the movement.

Over and over again, one hears in the wartime declarations of Southern politicians a curiously twisted argument—an argument which is not without grim humor. "While our boys are fighting and dying for democracy on Guadalcanal," one Southern legislator said some months ago, "democracy is being betrayed at home by these anti-poll-tax agitators, who are trying to destroy our principle of white supremacy." In one version or another, this statement has been made many times. One runs across it in a recent one-man declaration of secession from the Democratic Party by Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana, who conducted his unilateral revolt in the pages of The Saturday Evening Post:

"White Southern boys in the armed services, who, perhaps have an understanding and affection for the Negro race not shared by their comrades from other sections, do not improve in morale when they are told that one of the things they are fighting for is social equality of the Negro. They would renounce any such war aim, rightly or wrongly."

Negro Vote Is Feared

For "social equality" it is more accurate to read "political equality." This is the real fear of Southern reaction for which Governor Jones in recent months has been a confused but active spokesman. It is true that most white Southerners in the army would renounce such a war aim, for they are heirs to the prejudice against the Negro, and have had little opportunity to learn its cost to their impoverished land and exploited people. But wars wrench men out of their backgrounds, and jolt their thinking, and white soldiers and others in the post-war South are going to have a chance to learn some of the political facts of life. For one thing, the labor movement has made significant inroads into the growing industrial populations of a number of the states. On the waterfront of New Orleans, in the mines and mills of Alabama, in the war plants of Tennessee and Texas and Georgia, progressive groups of organized labor are growing. There has been a long and significant list of NLRB elections in Southern industry. Those centers of the growing labor movement are proving invaluable bases of operation in the agitation for broadened suffrage. These are the realities which have the plutocracy's spokesmen, like Governor Jones, musing in a disquieted frame of mind about domestic war aims and democracy.

It would be idle to deny that many Negroes at present are deeply dissatisfied with President Roosevelt. Probably some of them will vote for the Republican candidate next year, whoever that candidate may be. It is regrettable of course that any Negro should vote on a single issue, that of race equality; that he should not consider all the elements in the situation, including the kind of America the Republican Party wants to make if it gets into power. It is indicative, however, of the seriousness with which the Negroes take the race issue that many of them will vote on a basis of this matter alone.

Negroes, by their own efforts, had forced the creation of the FEPC in Executive Order 8802, which prohibited racial discrimination in war industry. Picket lines, mass demonstrations, delegations to Washington had been organized all over the country. Faint-hearted Negro leaders who cautioned "patience" were brushed aside as "Uncle Tom's" and "handkerchief-heads" and "pussyfooters." For the first time an aggressive spiritual unity appeared in all sections of the country and in every stratum of Negro life. Under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a leader with a reputation for personal integrity and with a long history of effective militancy, a number of organizations united in a proposed "March-on-Washington" movement. The plan—probably too ambitious for actual realization—called for the march of 100,000 orderly Negroes down the streets of Washington.

Colored Pressure Effective

At first, it was derided by official Washington, and then taken seriously when it became apparent that the protestants were in earnest. It was not difficult to imagine what headlines such a demonstration would produce in Berlin or Tokyo. Under this sharp, persistent pressure—the Negro's own creation, it must be remembered—the administration acted and the FEPC was created to ameliorate such flagrant discriminations as the first hearings uncovered on the West Coast.

So long as the committee confined itself to investigations in Northern and Western areas, it encountered only normal opposition. As soon as it scheduled hearings in Birmingham, Alabama, the Dixie bloc in Washington swung into action. A campaign of protest and propaganda—much of it inspired by Northern-owned subsidiaries in the South—swept through the Southern press and industries and soon the inevitable charge that the committee was attempting to foster "social equality" was raised. Jew-baiting, Negro-baiting racists like Representative John Rankin of Mississippi, both behind the scenes and on the floor, assailed the committee savagely.

Erstwhile Southern liberals, who, in the past, had been spokesmen for mild race reforms made a complete about-face now that they were confronted with a decision that had more than superficial meaning. They began to speak and write about shelving all discussion of the race problem until after the war. Nevertheless, the hearings were held, and they received sincere support by a number of Alabama newspapers and progressive citizens' groups.

Plenty of Discriminations

The howl raised over the Birmingham session proved only the first stirring breeze to the storm that greeted the "FEPC's scheduling of hearings into the firmly entrenched discriminatory practices employed by a number of railroads and railroad unions, particularly in the South. Skilled Negro railroad workers, the highest-paid Negroes in the country, were systematically and brutally excluded from employment by an agreement between the railroads and the unions. The first victims of the exclusion were 2,400 Negro firemen. Very simple means provided for the exclusion. The Interstate Commerce Commission had ruled that steam engines must be replaced by Diesel or by stoker-fed engines by July 1, 1943. An agreement signed on February 28, 1941, by the Southeastern Carriers' Conference Committee and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen made it impossible for a Negro fireman working on a steam or stokerized engine to be switched to a Diesel engine. It limited these jobs only to "promotable men," which, in an earlier agreement, had been defined as white men only. Thus, Negroes with long seniority, who had taken firemen's jobs on railroads 20 and 30 years ago when shoveling coal was hard and dirty work, at low pay, were now being summarily forced out because the work on Diesel engines was easy and comparatively pleasant, and desired by white men.

Negro railway employes had been completely deprived of any effective means of raising objections to this agreement. By the Railroad Labor Act, the Brotherhoods assumed the right to act as sole bargaining agent for Negro employes. But the same employes are excluded from membership in the "bargaining agent," which holds a closed-shop contract.

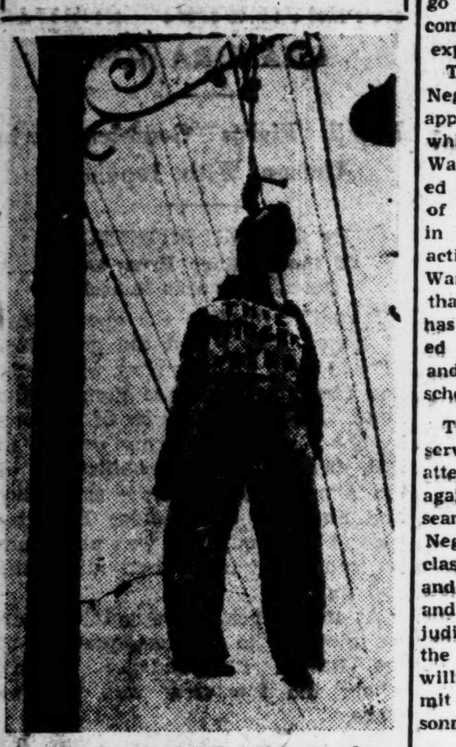
A delegation of six of the most reactionary Southern Senators hastened to the White House and laid down an ultimatum that unless the hearings were canceled, the administration could not enact any of its legislation. The President, by now yielding to the Southern bloc almost through force of habit, yielded again. On the night before he left for the Casablanca Conference he ordered "indefinite postponement" of the hearings.

The FEPC's budget was held up. Strangulation of the FEPC began, at first subtly, and then ruthlessly.

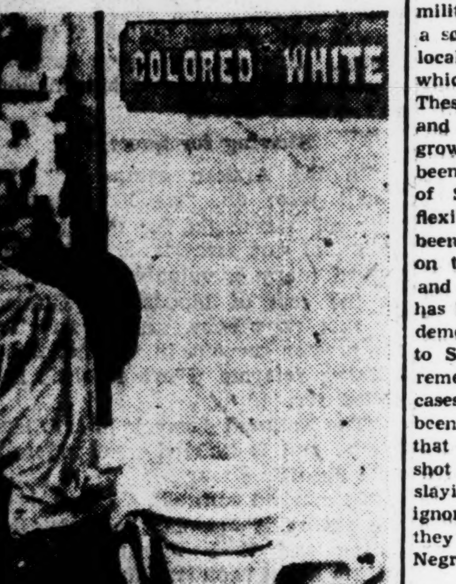
Blunder by Roosevelt

But the President had made a mistake. The committee had worked well during the months of its existence and had turned up malodorous discriminatory conditions that had affronted white noses as well as Negro. A nationwide protest of minority groups followed, and the March-on-Washington threat was again revived. But perhaps more effective than anything else in impelling the President to revive the committee and re-issue an anti-discrimination proclamation was the bald and indisputable fact that for a signer of the Atlantic Charter and as the leader of world democracy, he had acted with extraordinary weakness in canceling the railroad hearings.

U.S. War on Negroes



"This Nigger Voted" is the placard on the grim effigy hung in a community in the Deep South. By terroristic means, such as this, the Negro is dissuaded from exercising his voting rights.



Separate drinking fountains is one way of enforcing the segregation of Negroes and whites in a factory in America. (Both photos taken from an American periodical).

On September 15, under the guidance of a new FEPC headed by Msgr. Francis J. Hass, the hearings were resumed with a vigorous presentation of the case against the railroads. The results of this hearing are being watched closely by Negroes and white groups throughout the country. They will give a sign whether or not the administration, after months of stumbling, appeasement and indirection, now actually realizes that the question of Negro employment is a grave matter which requires an honest, capable program instead of vacillation and expediency.

The railroad cases illustrate a widespread pattern of discrimination practised by various unions, the great majority of them AFL. Another far-reaching case, now before the National Labor Relations Board, involves the Bethlehem Shipyard at Alameda, California, and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council. The AFL Boilermakers' Union, principal member of the council, set up auxiliary locals for Chinese and Negro workers, collected dues, restricted them to the poorest jobs, but gave them no say in union affairs. The council's jurisdiction has been challenged by the CIO steelworkers' and welders' unions, which do not bar Negroes. The NLRB decision, which directly involves union discrimination, will have far-reaching effects.

In the First World War, less than a thousand Negroes were trained as officers, in a segregated camp at Des Moines, Iowa. The training given them seemed at times as though it were designed to ensure their failure as officers. After he had received his commission, the Negro officer found himself subjected to a disheartening variety of humiliations. When he reached France he found that official United States Army orders and advices had been issued warning the French people not to associate with Negro officers or soldiers, and barring Negroes from restaurants and public places.

The experience of Negro troops on the whole was humiliating:

"To the Service of Supply regiments (writes Carter G. Woodson) most Negro draftees were sent. Not less than three-fourths of the 200,000 of the Negroes sent to France were reduced to laborers. It resulted that one-tenth of the population of the nation was compelled, by a country fighting for democracy abroad, to supply three-fourths of the labor of the expeditionary force. They were commanded, moreover, largely by illiterate prejudiced white men, and finally all but enslaved in the Service of Supply divisions abroad by unsympathetic whites, the majority of whom were Southerners on the order of slave drivers."

Forced Into Labor Battalions

Abolition of segregated officer training has been the most liberal advance in army race policy between the wars. During the present war, without difficulty or conflict, Negroes in considerably larger numbers have been trained with white soldiers in office-candidate schools, the majority of which are in the South. But after training, the officers return to duty with segregated troops—not all, it is hoped, to forget the lessons of democracy and mutual respect learned through association in the schools.

Large numbers of Negro troops still go to labor battalions, but here too, by comparison with his First World War experience, he is getting a better break.

The Air Force, at first, refused to accept Negroes in any capacity, but after the appeals and criticism of Negro and white groups had been focused on the War Department, the Air Forces established a training school for a limited number of pursuit pilots at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. These pilots have been in action since the Sicilian campaign. The War Department, apparently convinced that Negroes make satisfactory airmen, has announced that Negroes will be trained for bombers also, as pilots, navigators and bombardiers, in an unsegregated school at Del Rio, Texas.

The navy, in which the Negro had served almost exclusively as a mess attendant, held out for a long time against enlisting Negroes as general seamen, but it announced last year that Negroes would not be used in this classification and assigned to navy yards and shore installations. The Coast Guard and Marine Corps, also initially prejudiced against Negroes, finally let down the bars and manifested an encouraging willingness to admit Negroes and to permit their advancement as combat personnel.

In their comparative effects upon Negro morale, these relative gains in military status have been more than invalidated by the constant humiliations suffered by Negro soldiers at the hands of sheriffs, police, bus drivers, railway conductors, shopkeepers and, to a lesser extent, by white commanding officers and military police. There have been about a score of race riots, ranging from small localized outbreaks to pitched battles in which a number of lives were lost. These involved Negro and white troops, and sometimes white municipal police. A growing number of Negro soldiers have been beaten or murdered in the vicinity of Southern training camps. The inflexible pattern of local authorities has been to put the blame for aggressiveness on the victims. The record of the War and Justice Departments in these cases has been one of constant evasion of their democratic responsibilities, and surrender to Southern racial patterns. It must be remembered that in almost all of these cases, regardless of how the blame has been fixed officially, it is inconceivable that a white soldier could have been shot for the same reasons, or that wanton slaying of white personnel would be ignored by the federal government as they have been ignored in the case of Negro troops.

Negro Morale Affected

It is true that the army like America has been confronted with an extraordinarily difficult dilemma. At the beginning of the war in Europe we were caught with probably less than 100,000 fully equipped troops. The General Staff faced staggering tasks: of creating divisions literally overnight; of transforming America from a comatose peacetime nation into a great military power. Draft machinery had to be set up. Cantonments and other centers by the hundreds had to be planned, ordered and built in a matter of weeks and months. The army's task was enormously complicated by the confusion in domestic politics; by habitual obstruction and incredible lack of realism—or worse—on the part of men who seemed almost willing to see America eventually humiliated and defeated. To top it all, the army was forced to maintain our fiction of neutrality and to train men for hypothetical battles with unnamed enemies, rather than for a certain death struggle with Germans, Italians and Japanese.

By now, it must have become apparent to the army that a mistake has been made, a mistake judged not on the basis of ethics, but on the basis of military logistics. The mistake was not in its failure to choose completely to override the South's Jim Crow patterns—for that could not be done—but in the excessive degree in which they have been observed. As a result, the morale of Negro soldiers is one of the major background problems which confront the army—probably the most important; and the morale of Negro civilians—who number a tenth of the nation—has suffered its severest damage through the experiences of Negroes in the army.

For three years now, the letters of Negro soldiers have flowed homeward; month by month the volume has mounted; year by year the information which they contained has been digested and disseminated through the Negro population; until at last, in this brief space, they have created an actual "folkway," to use the term of social scientists, among the Negro people. It is ominous "folkway." Its basis is a belief that sons and husbands and loved ones are subjected to humiliation and injustice in the army of American democracy. It is a belief also that Negroes in army camps, particularly in the South, are in constant physical danger at the hands of white authorities, principally civilian.

The Negro press has disseminated much of this information. A number of white critics, with utter disregard for elemental considerations of justice, have accused the press of reckless and hysterical agitation. It is fallacious to accuse the Negro's newspapers and his leaders of having created this "folkway"; they have done no more than report and react—with indignation, it is true—to actual instances of cruelty and brutality to Negro soldiers by civilians, or discriminatory treatment of them in the army. The "folkway" has been created by the Negro soldier's experiences.

Anyone who has had access to large numbers of the letters of Negro soldiers knows their tone: bitterness and disillusionment, often accompanied by macabre humor. Their experiences have an impressive uniformity. They are put off buses to give white soldiers or civilians a seat; they are beaten, or their friends are beaten, for speaking out sullenly or bitterly to bus drivers; merchants insult them and keep them out of their stores; townsmen refer to them commonly as "nigger"; white policemen threaten them or beat them with little provocation; the army refuses to stand up for them in controversies with local authorities; there is little to do when they go into the towns on passes but walk around aimlessly trying to keep out of trouble—feeling like unwanted pariahs even though clothed in the uniform of a soldier. There are many other complaints; sometimes bloody violence figures in them.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Part VIII
WIND AND WAVES
(Continued)

As soon as he saw Mt. Furutaka and the training vessel at its mooring, his body tightened and any sorrow and pleasure of the mundane world were all gone far away.

From the following day began the life of soul and order. It was still the summer term until the end of September. The sea at Etajima seemed bluer and sometimes the cold shower in the morning was colder than ever. But the bright scene of Etajima did not have any touch of autumn stealing on yet.

Masato, after the first term, was not so-called "a new cadet" any more. He could freely and complacently use the naval vocabulary.

From the new term Masato exerted himself in Judo all the more. From his middle school days he excelled in Judo and made up his mind to get the first rank in Judo at least before he graduated from this college.

The training-hall for both Judo and Kendo at the Naval College is very large. The cadets here boast of it as the greatest and the best-equipped hall in the world. And the training here may be perhaps the severest in the world. Indeed the word "training" is not enough to express it; it is always full of desperate spirit. Among the cadets, Masato's earnestness was very conspicuous and the instructor, Mr. Usubuchi of the 7th rank in Judo at that time had remembered him very well. It is said that Masato always chose a superior opponent and his whole attitude was very active and aggressive.

One September day when Masato in white belt which is the lowest rank in Judo, had just finished his training and was on his way out, he was stopped by Lieutenant-Commander S., the housemaster and inspector of the "Buntai" division.

"Cadet Tani, a telegram for you!"

Masato received the telegram from him.

He unfolded it before the Lieutenant-Commander.

"Takao missing. Inform us if he is there."

It was from Takao's father.

The word "missing" struck his heart. Probably his face turned pale at the moment.

"What's the matter with him?"

Lieutenant-Commander S., the housemaster and inspector of the division used to take care of all affairs, even private ones, of the cadets.

Masato told him the whole story: how Takao had been longing for the Navy and when he failed this summer again how he had been disappointed, and. . . .

"I'm sorry." Lieutenant-Commander's voice was full of sympathy.

Three days passed; then a week and yet Takao did not appear. Masato could fully understand his bosom friend's feelings. He could not help sympathizing with Takao's parents. Therefore he waited for him. "I will console him first and then give him some advice." Takao, however, did not come and Masato at last wired Takao's father saying: "Takao has not come. Give me details."

The answer soon came in a letter. Masato learned that it was only Takao's father's guess that his son might have called on Masato. Takao, while he should have been in Kirishima Hot Springs, disappeared. Just before that, he asked his father for rather a large sum of money, saying that he wanted to pay the hotel bill. He disappeared from Kirishima with the money. But it seemed "intentional" because he had drawn his whole savings from the bank before his departure for Kirishima and also because he had taken all his clothing. Of course this was found out later.

"It is a pity that he could not understand that to enter the Navy is not the only service he could render his country. I'm really ashamed of him for being so selfish, but as he is our only son, my wife is very much worried. If he is not there, where do you think he could be?"

The letter from Takao's father struck Masato's heart. "What a foolish fellow you are to run away from your home, when you are so lucky as to be able to enter a higher school!"

Thus Masato wanted to scold Takao and yet he could not help sympathizing with Takao who had so longed to enter the Navy.

"He was indeed an opinionated fellow!"

Masato knew him well, bursting into passion as soon as something happened, in spite of his usual nervous and delicate disposition. This tendency of his was quite opposite from Masato's, and yet the two were very friendly and intimate. Now he could not but guess that Takao who had been betrayed by the Navy would never come to Etajima.

"What happened to him after that—the man who is missing?"

One day Lieutenant-Commander S. asked about Takao unexpectedly. Masato replied with tears, "He will never come, I suppose."

Autumn deepened. On the so-called Mt. Orange, the fruits had taken on a tinge. Etajima is famous for its oranges and sweet potatoes. Round and red sweet potatoes began to appear on the tables in the dining-hall.

"Tani, do you call this 'Satsuma Potato' in your province, too?"

One of his classmates asked him.

"No, we call it Chinese Potato."

"Oh, you have an excellent name for it, ha? Then what would they call it in China?"

"Well, they will call it Indian Potato."

As another friend of his made fun of Masato's words, there arose a great laughter.

Masato, smilingly received it, but felt alone in his inner heart. It did not matter at all whether he was laughed at because of his Satsuma dialect. But the Satsuma Potato—when he looked at one of them, it reminded him of those winter days he so often had baked them with Takao. First of all they had dug a hole in the sand and made a fire and baked them on top of it; the baked potatoes, though they were burnt black outside, were white inside and very delicious—.

"Where could he be now?"

Masato often thought of him after the lights were out, and whenever he thought of Takao he was overcome with deep, unspeakable melancholy.

"Suicide?"

Suddenly such a thought came to his mind and Masato shook his head. It could not be!

Masato never heard from Takao, nor from his father thereafter. The silence was evidence that Takao's father, too, could not get any news of his son. Masato's dark, gloomy heart even imagined the worst.

Eighteen or nineteen years of age . . . . that is the period when boys hold the purest and most beautiful friendship in life. Besides Masato was born where they valued friendship much.

Takao's ill-fate oppressed him so heavily and gloomily as if it were his own fate. In those days Masato could not distinguish himself in the game of pole-battle held every Saturday. On Sundays he never joined the group at the club but strolled alone on the back hills.

"Cadet Tani, are you ill?"

Once he was questioned, but he hastily pretended himself to be full of spirits.

"Step lively!"

Thus was he roared at by the cadet on weekly-duty.

"Shame on myself!" He cried in his heart. Masato noticed himself so weak-kneed. He scolded himself for not abiding by one of the Five Introspections. "Am I not deficient in energy?"

A year elapsed.

Autumn again visited Etajima, but Masato was not the Masato of one year before. He returned home that summer too, where he was told that Takao was still missing, but he never became sentimental any more. Though he neither forgot nor disregarded their friendship, he was never obstructed by the personal tragedy now. It was not only because his self-consciousness as a naval man, but because the world was becoming so that it allowed nobody to cling to personal feelings.

The summer holidays that year was shorter. During this short vacation Masato's family heard from Taiwan that his second brother Shin-ichiro was called to the front. Shin-ichiro had been working in Taiwan.

When the Lukowkiao Incident happened on July 7, the matter did not seem so serious but since the tragedy at Tungchow and the massacre of Captain Oyama occurred, the situation changed considerably. Before long there was brave fighting of the Naval brigade at Shanghai, the trans-oceanic bombing raids and the landing of the Imperial Forces on Kiaochao. Both in August and September the blood of the people was being stirred. At the special session of the diet the huge supplementary budget of two thousand forty million yen was passed.

As Masato was not 'a man in the street' any more, he never became excited easily. They were ashamed of stirring their blood in vain. They knew nothing about the incidents, except for the information from the housemaster and inspector of the division and by the newsreels held at the Great Hall. They were silently studying and working, and there they found their duty. But if we should examine their minds thoroughly, it might have been quite different from that of the average civilian.

Masato welcomed the time when oranges were colored again in the end of October, but he was never the Masato of last year and it was unnecessary for him to be ashamed of himself for being so weak-kneed. With much spirit, he ended the drill on land and came back to the Cadet-building joyously, from which he had stayed away for a week, and then he engrossed himself in wrestling in order to attend the Great Wrestling Match. On that day the capitulations of Miao-hangchen and Ta-changchen were reported, making all the students look bright and cheerful.

"Tani, a special delivery for you, in the Instructor's room. Go and get it."

When the vice-captain informed him, he accidentally thought of Takao. He became joyous thinking that Takao, in Kure or somewhere near here, might have written to him.

His expectation, however, was not so; it was from his brother Yonokichi; his brother, Shin-ichiro had been killed in battle on October 4th.

Shin-ichiro was a good brother. Although he was the second son in the family, he had the influence and popularity of the eldest. He was not handsome, but he was the most cheerful of all his brothers and had Herculean strength. In spite of these qualities, he was very obliging and kind. He had been a secretary of Kenmeisha (a boys' fraternity) at Shimoarata, and at times a head rooter when he had been a student of the Second Middle School. He was indeed a typical Satsuma product, and he had the great love for Masato. Mother, too, depended much upon him.

Masato again gazed at the postcard with tearful eyes. The place where brother Shin-ichiro was killed was Lo-tien-chen in the suburb of Shanghai. Although he had no data as to what kind of place it was and what kind of fighting had taken place, Masato understood well that he must have fought bravely until the last. For one moment Masato could see his brother's image: he, ready with a bayonet, and with his head low, dashing into the enemy's line. Tears rolled down his cheeks, when at once he felt a great shock.

"I'm not defeated!"

These words which he had shouted in his heart, since his father's death and during his boyhood, struck his ears violently and desperately.

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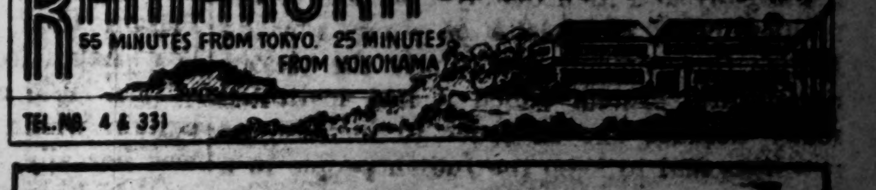

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1944

The Anti-Axis Labor Conference

The attempt to forge ties of unity among the ranks of the laboring classes of the anti-Axis countries at the International Labor Organization Conference now in session at Philadelphia has apparently fallen short of its objective. The Soviet Union, for instance, has refused to attend the meeting. A few days ago, the Greek delegation created a stir by announcing its withdrawal while the Indian representatives, with justified indignation, have bitterly assailed the distorted report adopted by the conference regarding the famine situation in their country.

Why the Soviet Union refused to send a delegation to this labor gathering was explained by the Izvestia on April 25, five days after the conference got under way. The Izvestia bluntly declared that as the Soviet Union was not a member of the League of Nations, she could not participate in the proceedings of the International Labor Organization which received its political and administrative directions from that body. It further stated that the bankrupt International Labor Organization should sever its relations with the League of Nations and reconstitute itself as the labor machinery of the anti-Axis countries.

The criticism of the Soviet journal created a sensation at the conference as well as at the White House. United States Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, distinctly perturbed, issued a special statement in which she declared that, since the Izvestia is not an official news organ, its views did not necessarily represent those of the Soviet Government. This statement, however, evades the crux of the issue. The question whether or not the Izvestia was speaking for the authorities of the Soviet Union is irrelevant. The Soviet Union was perfectly justified in not dispatching a delegation to the Philadelphia Conference as the League of Nations from which she had withdrawn in December, 1939, was an organ masquerading under the name of peace and humanitarianism for the ulterior benefit of Britain, France before her collapse, and the United States. The International Labor Organization which receives its mandate from the League of Nations clearly could not, in its present form, be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

The proceedings of the current International Labor Organization Conference bear out, in certain aspects, the allegations made by the Izvestia. The smug attitude of the British and American delegates distinctly pervades the conference. The garbled report on Indian affairs which was adopted by the conclave despite the bitter criticism of the Indian delegates is, in itself, proof that the International Labor Organization is a tool of Anglo-American imperialism. In the discussion of the Indian famine situation, the report blandly declared that the appalling destitution and starvation prevailing in Bengal Province was due principally to local crop failures and secondarily to the paralyzation of the transportation facilities. The report emphatically declared that the famine was an unavoidable by-product of the war.

To ascribe the wretched Indian famine to local crop failures is, to say the least, invidious sophistry and callous inhumanity. The fundamental cause of the famine in India is historically and immediately traceable to the ruthless policy of exploitation pursued by the British Government, particularly the vicious agricultural system which it had instituted many decades ago in order to increase its revenues and to keep the Indian people in a state of perpetual bondage.

The very fact that the International Labor Organization Conference expediently shuts its eyes to such a transparent fact is damning evidence of its abject subservience to the interests of the Anglo-American countries. The present conference has, moreover, revealed that the Anglo-American professions of sympathy for the welfare of the laboring classes do not apply to the working peoples in the non-Anglo-Saxon countries. To ameliorate the living and working conditions of their own peoples at the expense of other peoples of the globe is apparently the purpose of the United States and Britain.

It is ironical that the present conference in Philadelphia, which was held in order to demonstrate the strength of the consolidated power of the anti-Axis nations before the world, should have had exactly the contrary effect as is attested, first, by the refusal of the Soviet Union to participate, a fact which clearly demonstrates the fundamental conflict of interests among the anti-Axis nations; and second, by the attacks made by the Indian delegation, which reveal the mounting dissatisfaction of the British colonies and possessions against their home country.

Imperialism in West Asia

The mad scramble for petroleum is only one aspect of the bitter struggle for power for supremacy in West Asia between the United States and Great Britain. For their object is not merely oil but the domination of the whole of this region, a region which connects the three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa. Control of this area is vitally important to any nation which aspires to dominate the world. That is the prime reason for the intense rivalry between the two Anglo-Saxon nations.

Referring to the West Asian oil problem, the late United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox, declared shortly before his recent sudden death, that the American Government had been forced to extend aid to the American oil companies in West Asia because they had been subjected to pressure by British capital. More recently John A. Brown, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, voicing the sentiments of the oil interests, declared that the entrance of the United States Government "into other nations' territory as owner and operator of oil fields, creates tension in the countries thus invaded and all other producing or potentially producing countries would fear such an invasion." Harold Ickes, President of the Petroleum Reserve Corporation and Wartime Petroleum Administrator, after declaring that "far too much emphasis" was being placed on the pipeline issue, said, "We must, however, assure ourselves of access to foreign oil and in fact I believe we would not be quite bright if we did not do so."

These statements clearly show that the oil problem which has arisen in West Asia between the United States and Britain is as much a political issue as it is an economic one.

To understand what is happening, it is necessary briefly to review the history of West Asia. From early times the imperialistic nations of the world have cast hungry eyes upon this region. Great Britain, France, and Czarist Russia actively participated in wars to divide Turkey. The British objective was to monopolize the route which connects West Asia with India. Czarist Russia contented itself with acquiring Constantinople and the straits, but she by no means abandoned her desire to secure Kurdistan and the Turkish possession of Armenia. During World War I, Czar Nicholas II stated in an official document concerning a plan for the division of Turkey that "the Russian boundary in Anatolia shall be where the Russian Army advances."

The problem of West Asia, in fact, was one of the fundamental causes of World War I. A cruel division of Turkey was carried out by the imperialistic powers in the peace treaty concluded on August 10, 1920. By this treaty Turkey lost Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia and the Turkish territories in Europe. Armenia and Kurdistan were made autonomous, Smyrna was ceded to Greece and the straits were opened to all nations.

Turkey later succeeded in securing her independence but her possessions during the days of the Ottoman Empire—the Arabian possessions consisting of Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Trans-Jordan—were made British and French mandates. Britain, however, exerted pressure on France by utilizing her superior power in West Asia and gave the latter control only over Syria, herself taking over control of Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Britain thus established herself firmly in West Asia. Ironic indeed is the fact that now after a lapse of twenty-four years, the same Britain which brought pressure on France, was her ally, is being subjected to pressure by the United States, her partner in this war.

The imperialistic policies of the Anglo-Saxon nations was the main cause of the present world catastrophe and although these Anglo-Saxon nations are opposing the Axis nations by forming an alliance between themselves, their mutual opposition has been intensified with the passage of time. The United States has directed its efforts toward driving out British power from the American continents by utilizing her superior international position with the result that Britain has been shut out of Latin America and has lost her West Indies possessions as well as her bases in Caribbean waters. The predatory arm of the United States next extended to Africa, where military bases on the western and southern coasts and lines of communications to the Mediterranean were secured. And this means that Britain's position in Africa has been dealt a severe blow.

As a natural consequence of all this, America's greedy clutches have been extended to West Asia and Britain's position is shaking before the advance of its rival's vast material power. Moreover, the American offensive is aimed not only at Britain, for the Soviet Union too is deeply interested in this matter. Thus, in West Asia, American imperialism is fighting a doubled-edged battle, one blade being directed against Britain and the other against the Soviet Union.

Puppet Anglo-Saxon Armies

Contemptuous Attitude of U.S. and Britain Adds Fuel To Resentment of Suppressed Peoples

By TOSHITAKE TANAKA
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

The method in use by the Anglo-Saxons in supplementing their military forces is to utilize other races in the vanguard of war. In this their craftiness is displayed to the full.

It was the soldiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Brazil, and the natives of Morocco and Algiers, the soldiers of France and the Italian soldiers of the Badoglio regime, who with their ineffective small rifles dashed themselves against the grand and impregnable German fortress on the Italian front in the Apennine mountains. It was the Canadian soldiers whose numberless corpses were piled up in the streets of Ortona, now known as the "small Stalingrad" of South Italy. It was the French soldiers whose blood ran as a river down the steep slopes of Cassino. And it was the New Zealand, Indian and African soldiers who were shot down in the street fighting at Cassino. The cheapest "consumption goods" are these "foreign troops" of the Anglo-American nations.

Many countries have contributed, willingly or otherwise, troops to swell the Anglo-American forces. India, Chungking, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Iran and Iraq, Arabia, Western Asia, North Africa, Jugoslavia and Greece are among the number, as well as other smaller nations. A notable fact in the series of military operations in the regions from North Africa to South Italy was the new element in the foreign troops which was not seen in the first Great War. This was the presence of French rebels and Badoglio's traitors in these operations.

Britain's False Promises

Britain, whose enrichment has been brought about by the sacrifice of the Indians, employs various means in actively utilizing them such as coercive measures and soft words. In the first Great War India offered two million troops and hundreds of million rupees in return for Britain's empty promise to grant it independence after the war; and in the present Great War India has become the arsenal and supply base of the anti-Axis group. Not only are the Indian cotton spinning factories supplying clothes for the entire British troops, the American and Chungking armies and the British people, but India's iron and steel production became doubled in amount since 1939 compared with the pre-war period. The annual production of iron and steel by the Tata Steel Works is placed at one million tons, its steel plates and tubes 750,000 tons in output. The number of India's munition factories increased from 600 to 1941 to 1,600 at the close of 1943, their kinds numbering more than 20, including such major industries as the manufacturing of airplanes, automobiles, rifles and shells. The anti-Axis camp's victory in North Africa was possible only because of the important part played by India.

According to Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Member of the Executive Council for Defense, up to recently a total of 1,800,000 soldiers has been mobilized in India, and of this number 500,000 have already been sent to other regions such as Africa, Western Asia and Italy. In the Indian administration of Britain no more cruel treatment has been perpetrated than in the method of employing the Indian soldiers. Before they are sent out of India in order to become anti-bullet vests for the Anglo-Saxons they are used as shields in India for the protection of Anglo-Saxon interests there. The great strike that broke out in the factories of Bombay in 1920 due to the failure of the employers to pay wages due and also to the hunger of the workers was ruthlessly suppressed, and Indian soldiers were employed in the outrageous acts of shooting and maltreating people of their own blood. The last card of British rule for maintaining order is to eradicate the feeling of human brotherhood between armies and masses of people. It is for this object that the Gurkhas of northern Nepal are stationed in Bombay Province and Rajput soldiers are stationed in Bengal and Madras Provinces. The greatest care is taken by the British authorities in drafting Indians. The regions selected for this purpose are limited to those which are pro-British in sentiment. Free intercourse between the soldiers and civil population is strictly prohibited, and the contempt of the former for the latter is assiduously cultivated.

Indians Discriminated

So cautious is Britain in its rule in India that an equilibrium is maintained in its military organization by putting British officers in all positions of responsibility. No Indian may aspire to such heights.

Thus, the Indian soldiers who confront the Japanese or German forces in actual fighting are mostly infantry soldiers and behind them are erected the machine-gun nests. We have seen the foreign troops of the Anglo-Saxons on the Malai and Burma fronts. In the recent battle on the Arakan-Chin hill front, our army exposed the usual strategy of the enemy who used Indians such as Gurkhas, Sikhs and Punjab Indians, their number constituting two-thirds of the opposing forces.

Only British soldiers were found in the fleeing trucks which were attacked by the Japanese Forces near Tonzan, the Indian soldiers being left behind, many of whom were found in the subsequent mopping-up operations. Moreover, the fresh reinforcements which had undergone special jungle training in the middle part of India were composed of Negroes from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra-Leone and Senegambia—the West African Army. This army also acted as a human shield for the British soldiers before the attacks by the Japanese Forces.

Evidently not content with using soldiers from so many divergent peoples, the Anglo-Americans now propose to enroll the Jews in North Africa in the regular fighting forces, while physical examination has been enforced on all Arabs in the same region, and the drafting of the African natives has been increased. In addition to these measures of increasing the number of foreign troops, the Anglo-Americans disbanded the Iran army of 30,000 men and reorganized it into an army of 7,000 men to be used in a mixed army with Anglo-American troops for the purpose of guarding railways. They have also mobilized the Indian, Greek and Jugoslav soldiers in western Asia for the purpose of holding military maneuvers.

French Play Big Role

The part played by the French in swelling these "League of Nations" soldiers has been no small one. The victory won by the Anglo-Americans in the battle of Tunisia in North Africa was due largely to the fervid enthusiasm of the Frenchmen. This battle was one in which the Frenchmen in North Africa exhausted their entire vital force for the sake of the Anglo-American interests.

General Henry Giraud with 60,000 men of his own was in charge of a battle line extending for 300 kilometers and which was a hilly sector, arduous both for attackers as well as defenders. Moreover, their equipment, weapons, clothing, provisions and camping outfits were unspeakably crude. They possessed only small rifles and hand grenades, while their German enemies were regular mechanized units of reputed prowess. General Giraud had only numbers to depend on. Every clash with the Germans produced a large number of casualties on his side which was unprecedented among the different units of the anti-Axis armies as well as among the French troops, the total number that was lost within the short period of four months being more than 10,000. In the fifth month supplies arrived but these turned out to be worn-out weapons and old automobiles which, after having been sent across the Atlantic and over African deserts, proved to be useless in an emergency.

There were other French armies besides the Giraud army, such as the unit that joined the El Ham line after crossing the desert of Lybia and another army, the "fighting French" that lined up in the mountainous sector in North Tunisia, having come from Lake Chad. About one-half of the first unit were aborigines from the region near Lake Chad, and their light-armored forces became unable to move while giving protection to the advance of the New Zealand troops. The "fighting French" army lost its valuable aviation corps of 200 men who fell before the German air fighters. The formidable and well-equipped British units came out only at the last moment of the campaign.

At the end of the Tunisia battle the amalgamation and reorganization of the French troops were planned. There remained a total of some 400,000 men. This is the army of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Handsomely Rewarded

The French were rewarded as might be expected. A few months later, American ships loaded with military weapons and clothing cast their anchors in the port of Algiers off a tip of North Africa. The long awaited cargoes were unloaded and piled up mountain-high on the piers. These were all second-hand goods that had been previously used by American doughboys.

The contemptuous attitude held by the Anglo-Americans for the alien races subject to their tyranny adds fuel to the flame of resentment already burning high in the breasts of suppressed peoples, and finding recent outlet in the form of the rebellion of the Indian troops stationed in Iraq, the uprising of Arabs in Marakesh, the hostility of the people of Iraq, whose ire has been aroused by the poverty of their nation, whose treasury has been depleted in support of the Anglo-American armies stationed in the country and the evasion of military service by many Indian residents in Britain. Their discontent is rolling up an increasing and ominous thunder-cloud over the plains of war.

INTERVIEWING SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Netaji Fights Confidently in Unison With Japanese

By SUSUMU MITSUTOMI
Of the Military Press Corps
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Recently, through the good offices of Major XX, I had the good fortune to have an interview with Subhas Chandra Bose, the man of the hour. News after news of exploits by the Azad Hind Army poured in that day. The Xth mobilization of the Army took place the same day and Supreme Commander Bose reviewed the troops. I was profoundly impressed with their discipline and morale.

At one o'clock, the appointed hour, we motored to the headquarters of the Indian Independence League, where the interview was to take place.

Rising light-heartedly from his chair, Mr. Bose cordially shook hands with us. "I've been looking forward with pleasure to meeting you," were his words of greeting.

"Before all else," he began, "I express deep gratitude to the Imperial Headquarters of Japan for their unfailing guidance and encouragement to me and to the Indian National Army. This magnanimous support rouses us to stronger determination and greater efforts."

Striving for Success

"In the Arakan campaign," the Netaji went on, "we have fought with all our might for the emancipation of our fatherland. We have gained many a valuable experience at the cost of bloodshed. Guided by that experience, we are striving for greater success, in the meantime making reforms where reforms are called for.

"The National Army is in excellent spirits and is imbued with indomitable fighting strength.

"In marked contrast, the morale of the enemy troops has been deteriorating and their fighting strength falling down rapidly. Many of them have lost the nerve to fight. They prepare to flee the very while that they attempt resistance. I am sure in the current operations we have dealt the enemy a severe spiritual blow, too."

Mr. Bose closed his mouth tightly, and then looked round at us. Confidence was in his face. Continuing, he declared:

"The enemy has a large force on the Indian border, but it is a conglomeration of British, American, African and Chungking soldiers, poorly organized and lacking in systematized command. Already, it is being torn to pieces before the irresistible onrush of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces. No, I am not afraid of numbers or volume, not a bit. Provided we fight on in unison, it will not be very difficult to wipe out our inveterate enemy from India."

Eyes Shone With Hope

Mr. Bose's eyes shone with bright hope, a hope that had promise of realization in the not distant future.

"Please convey to the respected people of Nippon that the Indian National Army is prepared to fight to the last man." Mr. Bose concluded in an emphatic tone.

An hour had passed before I knew it. I looked round to take stock of the room. Mr. Bose sat at a big desk, on which voluminous papers were placed in neat order. The desk was the only furniture. There were no flowers. So modest was the whole appearance that one would have wondered if this could be the headquarters of the supreme commander of an army. But this is a fighting headquarters that moves on. Incidentally, equally modest was the Netaji's attire: he was clad in his uniform which was bare of adornment, save the membership badge of the Independence League and the National Army executives' badge pinned on the breast.

A gust of wind rose and refreshingly beat my cheeks flushed with mild excitement.

Manchoukuo's Economy

Manchoukuoan Economic Methods Serve as Indispensable Book of Reference to Greater East Asia

By YUTARO TOMITA
Former President of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo
Special to the Nippon Times

Part II

An examination will now be made of the value and importance of Manchoukuo's economy with reference being made to the recent economic situation in all Greater East Asia.

One economic feature of Manchoukuo was that its resources were limited in variety but rich in volume. In underground resources, for instance, iron and coal deposits are abundant and, moreover, lie in proximity to each other, thus facilitating the development of modern heavy industries. Its magnesite deposits are the richest in the world. Of soya beans, kaoliang, corn, millet and wheat, the five major agricultural products, Manchoukuo has enough and a great deal more to spare (except wheat). Bean output amounts to 60 per cent of the world production, 60 per cent having been shipped to Japan, Germany and elsewhere. The only trouble was, as has been noted, that these resources, though abundant and even super-abundant, were limited in variety.

Following Manchoukuo's national founding, therefore, large-scale researches and experiments were conducted in both the mineral and agricultural fields, especially in far-flung Jungpientao (Eastern Frontier District) and Jehol, with a view to expanding the range of resources. The results exceeded expectations. Not only were new and more abundant coal and iron ore deposits unearthed throughout the country, but deposits of bituminous coal required for iron manufacture, were discovered in large numbers. So were aluminous shale, molybdenum and other metals indispensable to munitions industries. No less successful were the results achieved in the field of agriculture, with raw cotton, sugar beet and other items added to the list of the country's farm products. The narrow range of Manchoukuo's resources have now become a legend.

Changed in Scale

Still, petroleum and tin are lacking, while the availability of copper, lead, zinc, etc. is utterly inadequate to fill the demand. There are no tropical products like rubber, either. In view of these deficiencies, the manufacture of synthetic oil and rubber was undertaken at heavy expense prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Now that the products of the southern regions have become available as a sequel to the outbreak, however, this undertaking, though not entirely given up, has, of necessity, been changed in scale.

This change is particularly to be noted as illustrating the benefit derivable from inter-dependence and mutual supplementing such as prevail in a wide-area economic region. It has been made clear that Manchoukuo need not necessarily try unprofitable undertakings, but can more profitably employ her energy by pushing industries commensurate with her capacities and thereby contribute more effectively to the war effort and to the defense and economic construction of East Asia.

As a result, the need for an industrial reorganization was felt, a need which has become increasingly urgent as the War of Greater East Asia has entered upon the stage of a decisive combat. Accordingly, Manchoukuo is today concentrating on the production of iron, steel and coal as well as on the aluminium, magnesium and other light metal industries, while Japan is dependent to an ever-increasing extent on Manchoukuo's supply of these metals. Here is a graphic illustration of Manchoukuo economy's' role in, and importance to, the War of Greater East Asia.

Let us now look at Manchoukuo from the standpoint of foodstuffs. Prior to her national founding, her economy was purely agricultural. The fertile soil yielded a production which filled the domestic need and left a large surplus for export, beans and by-products being shipped to Japan and Germany, millet to Chosen and cereals to China. Self-sufficiency in food is a formidable strength even in peacetime and more so in wartime, especially in modern war. Modern war is a protracted struggle, a total war, and its ultimate issue is decided not by armed strength alone but by the endurance of the home front. The ever-pressing demands on munitions production go on curtailing the supply of civilian requirements to no end, and national life at home inevitably suffers increasingly acute hardships. In the final stage, national life in every belligerent country is brought to such a crucial point that whoever loses the nerve to bear the last bearable limit loses the war. It is said that Germany lost the last war not because she was defeated in arms, but because of the fatigue and hunger of the people on the home front. Food supply, then, is the source of national life. It is the key to victory or defeat in a long-term war.

Food Policy Evolved

Under the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic construction program decided on in December, 1941, a general food self-supply policy for the three countries was evolved, and Manchoukuo as a source of supply to the three countries took up the heavy responsibility of phenomenally increasing agricultural production. It is heartening to note that the country, with its super-abundant arable lands, is in a position more than to fulfil the responsibility. In the meantime, the auspicious news has come through that the collection of agricultural products last year exceeded the goal, thanks to the introduction of such improvements in the method of collection as past experience suggested. The fact that Manchoukuo is performing satisfactorily the historic mission of contributing to the wartime sustenance of the three nations is due solely to the incessant and painstaking toil of her pioneer leaders of agriculture, to whom a high tribute is justly due.

A word about electric power supply in Manchoukuo. It is trite to stress the indispensability of electricity for modern industries. Light metals are called products of electricity. Every country is at the greatest pains to develop electricity. The gigantic hydraulic power program inaugurated at a cost of several hundred million yen in Manchoukuo has now progressed to the extent where generation in an abundant volume is expected at any time, and it is safe to say that the country promises to be a major center of the power industry in Greater East Asia. Assured of a huge power supply, Manchoukuo is today striving for a phenomenal increase in the output of aluminium, magnesium and other light metals in order to contribute to the war effort in a new field.

As to labor. An abundant supply of cheap labor has been obtainable in Manchoukuo, but the supply has had its source in immigrants from North China numbering one million a year. With North China now busy with development undertakings, however, it has become increasingly difficult to get laborers from there, and labor supply in Manchoukuo today is not to be considered as easy as it has been.

Added Strength to Expansion

It has been pointed out in the past that Manchurian labor is inferior in quality, that is, unfit for the highly mechanized industries of today. I have, however, heard of an encouraging discovery made by a veteran enterpriser. According to him, laborers in Manchuria were unsuitable in the days when man used machine, but in these days of high-degree industrial division of work when machine uses man, these laborers are to be preferred in that they have the merit of being patient enough to stand monotonous, long-hour work without getting tired. If this be true, and if the merit can be utilized to the utmost, then it will be a tremendous boon and an added strength for Manchoukuo's industrial expansion in the future.

I could not conclude this brief survey without touching on one point which, although it does not properly come under the present heading, deserves special mention. I refer to the fact that the controlled economy adopted in Manchoukuo has served as a valuable guide in the enforcement of similar economy in our country. To be sure, Manchoukuo's controlled economy is not without a record of mistakes and failures. Again, it was not to be copied exactly in Japan just because it succeeded in Manchoukuo, for the two countries have different economic fabrics. Nevertheless, it was by examining Manchoukuo's controlled economy and adopting what was good in it that Japan was able to perfect a new economic structure and effect the shift to the decisive war footing without meeting with serious hitches. Special notice is due this little-known but important contribution of Manchoukuo's.

Naturally, the system of controlled economy which has been successfully tried in Manchoukuo and improved upon and renovated in Japan is to be valued as a good guide in the pursuance of future economic policies in China and the South. So the history of controlled economy will long serve as an indispensable book of reference for the leaders of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

He who has imagination without learning has wings and no feet.—Joubert.

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Character is perfectly educated will.—Novalis.

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Error tolerates, truth condemns.—Caballero.